

Aircraft Layoffs Rise; Government Report Finds Economy Sagging

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—New and heavy layoffs in the aircraft industry, coming even earlier than anticipated, underlined a week-end report presented to the government's Business Advisory Council indicating a downward trend in the economy. The Council

meeting, held in Hot Springs, Va., was closed and the full details of the economic report given it was not disclosed. But the aircraft layoffs are public knowledge.

The government had earlier estimated that aircraft layoffs due to changes in military policy and economies would total 100, BUT!

• The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. disclosed that its payrolls, now at 28,000, would drop to 24,000 by the end of the year and decline steadily through next year towards an expected 17,000.

• J. L. Atwood, president of North American Aviation, disclosed that the company would lay off another 10,000 beyond the earlier plan, with the rolls, now at 54,000, to go down to 44,000 by next spring. At the high point of 1957, before the government scrapped its Navaho missile order, North American's payrolls stood at 74,000.

• McDonnell Aircraft announced the layoff of another 600 workers, bringing the total to 2,000 dismissed since the end of August.

• Boeing Aircraft, too, disclosed its layoffs are running heavier than indicated earlier. The company announced it had laid off 2,000 more workers at its Wichita, Kan., plant with an estimated 4,000 total dismissed there. In addition the company disclosed that the layoffs at the Seattle plants would range between 6,000 and 8,000.

Concerning the closed Hot Springs session, the Wall Street Journal's reporter said it was "understood" the government economists gave the conference a "little more sagging" picture of business than the official BAC view view briefed to reporters. It was also noted that the atmosphere at the Hot Springs meeting was "sharply less optimistic" than was the session of the same body last May.

The BAC's summary of the closed session said the prevailing view was that the economic decline would hit its low point by mid-1958.

AFL-CIO Warns Of Recession

"Boom and Bust-nick" is the title of the lead editorial in the current AFL-CIO News, accompanied by a cartoon on the Thanksgiving theme showing a pumpkin with the frost covering it labeled, "Drift Towards Recession."

The organ of the AFL-CIO says that "it wasn't enough that Russians gave us something to worry about with Sputnik."

"Now," the editorial continues, "comes new cause for worry, an increasing number of straws in the wind, that an economic downturn is in the offing. An economic downturn, let alone a serious recession is something that America cannot afford at any time—and particularly in this period when, because of Sputnik and Little Rock, our prestige has slipped throughout the world."

Gurley Flynn On Air Tonight

Veteran Communist leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will make the first radio speech of her councilmanic campaign at 10:45 tonight (Tuesday) over radio station WMGM (1050 on the dial).

Miss Flynn will be introduced to the radio audience by former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Miss Flynn is an independent candidate for City Council on the People's Rights Party line in the Lower East Side's 24th Councilmanic district.

Faces Eastland Quiz for Aiding Negro Student

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Grace Lorch, a white woman who helped a Negro girl being jeered by a mob outside Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., was the target today of Sen. James Eastland's Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Mrs. Lorch, appearing today under a subpoena, told Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind), conducting the hearing alone, that she would not testify without a lawyer.

"I'll give you 24 hours to get a lawyer," Jenner said.

"I don't know if that's enough time," Mrs. Lorch replied. "I don't know any lawyers in this town. This whole thing has been hurried up. I didn't get my subpoena until Saturday noon."

With that, she walked out of the courtroom.

Mrs. Lorch had befriended Elizabeth Eckford, 15, the Negro girl student at Central High, on Sept. 4, when National Guardsmen, under Gov. Orval Faubus' orders barred the Negro students from the school. She helped the Negro girl off a bus and escorted her through a crowd.

Mrs. Lorch's husband, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., now teaches in a Negro college in Little Rock.

Earlier today, Jenner heard Jo M. Ferguson, state attorney general of Kentucky and Scott Hamilton, commonwealth attorney of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Ferguson and Hamilton were asked by Jenner if "certain Supreme Court rulings" affected sedition laws in Kentucky.

Both said yes, and complained about the voiding of a conviction of Carl Braden for "sedition."

Braden was the victim of a "sedition" frameup because he was a key figure in defending a Negro whose home, located in a "white" residential section of Louisville, was bombed.

Civil Liberties Body Hits CCNY Speakers Curb

George Runquist, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, yesterday declared that "we disagree" with the action of Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, banning Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from speaking at a student campus forum.

Miss Flynn, member of the Communist Party national committee and People's Party City Council candidate in the 24th S.D., had been invited to address the Marxist Discussion Club Thursday on issues of the campaign.

Dr. Gallagher, ordering the ban, cited the decision of the five municipal college presidents last March, which barred Daily Worker editor John Gates from speaking at Queens College. The ban barred persons convicted under the Smith Act from speaking at campus forums. Miss Flynn completed a Smith Act sentence 5 months ago.

"We see no reason why persons cannot speak," Runquist said, "regardless of political views or whether they have been indicted or convicted. They paid the penalty. And if people want to hear them they should be heard."

The Flynn campaign committee has substituted Max Gordon, of the Daily Worker staff, as a speaker on the college campus.

Tomorrow at noon Miss Flynn will carry her campaign to the garment district. She will address an open air rally at 38 St. and Eighth.

Thursday noon Miss Flynn will return to 3th St. and Seventh Ave. for a second garment area rally. Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, New York State Communist Party chairman, and George Watt, party administrative secretary, will share the platform with the candidate.

Thursday, 8 p.m., Miss Flynn will be honored at a reception at Rapaport's Banquet Room, 91 Second Ave. Speakers will be Eslande G. Robeson, Anita Block, John T. McManus and Annette T. Rubinstein.

Panic Kills 49

SAIGON, Viet Nam, Oct. 27.—Forty-nine persons were trampled to death and 100 others seriously injured when holiday merry-makers broke into a panicky stampede on two narrow bridges at a fair grounds here last night, police said today.



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High Court Denies 1 of 3 Sobell Appeals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The U. S. Supreme Court today denied one of the motions by Morton Sobell seeking a new trial. Sobell is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz following conviction in the Rosenberg trial.



SOBELL

The motion denied today by the high court was based on the contention that the trial jury was prejudiced when the prosecution questioned Ethel Rosenberg on her having invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Grand Jury.

Still before the court and unaffected by the ruling, however, are two petitions by Sobell, both based on new evidence, asking for certiorari, or a review. In these petitions it is claimed new evidence obtained since the 1951 trial provides proof Sobell was kidnaped from Mexico, and proof that the prosecution concealed illegal acts to make it appear Sobell was a fugitive and had to be forced to return.

It is also claimed the prosecution lied to the jury and the courts by claiming Sobell was legally deported by the Mexican government. One of the petitions claims that the kidnaping violated our extradition treaty with Mexico and therefore the court lacked the sovereign power to try Sobell.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, after the Supreme Court's action yesterday, said:

"The motion rejected today was one of three appeals of Morton Sobell now before the Supreme Court. While we are disappointed with today's decision, we continue to hope that the Supreme Court will review the case on the basis of the new evidence. We have every hope that the Court will agree to give this case the review it so clearly requires."

The Court in denying the motion did not say that the type of questioning cited in the motion was not prejudicial. It simply rejected the motion.

If it had ruled favorably, the implication would have been that not only was Morton Sobell tried unfairly but Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as well.

On the witness stand, Ethel Rosenberg answered many questions which she had refused to answer—citing her rights under the Fifth Amendment—when before the grand jury. In cross-examining her at the trial the prosecution repeatedly brought out and underscored that she had previously taken the Fifth on such questions.

Proff Malcolm Sharp, in "Was Justice Done?" a legal study for laymen of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, wrote:

"Ethel Rosenberg's claims of privilege before the grand jury were brought out and strongly emphasized on her cross-examination. They may have contributed to her conviction."

Soviets Ask UN Act on Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Soviet Union proposed today that the General Assembly take disarmament negotiations out of the hands of the atomic "Big Five" and entrust them to all 82 members of the UN.

A draft resolution submitted by the Soviet delegation proposed the creation of a permanent UN disarmament commission represent all UN members. Negotiations in the commission would be public.

The Soviet resolution was presented in a letter from Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko to UN secretary general Dag Hammarskjöld.

Soviet Policy and the Zhukov Shift

By ALAN MAX

Removal of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as Soviet Minister of Defense has started a torrent of speculation in the press, most of which boils down to the enlightening statement that "we don't know."

If those who speculate do not know, it is not for want of trying. Like myself, they simply don't know.

Speculation is not particularly easy when you cannot say for a fact whether a man is being demoted or promoted—or both. (I would add that if it were simply a matter of promotion, the Soviet government is going about it in a unique way.)

The importance of Zhukov's removal is hardly to be measured by the size of the announcement.

What is not clear at all—and won't be until more facts are in and possibly not even then—is to what extent major differences or the requirements of the international situation, or a combination of these, is involved.

Ex-president Harry Truman, never a student of Soviet affairs but a voluminous writer on the subject, wrote an article recently in the N. Y. Times. Truman claimed that the Soviet Union constituted a real threat to the U. S. because of the alleged danger of a military dictatorship under Marshal Zhukov.

Whether Zhukov now moves up, down or sideways, one thing is evident—the Soviet Union is not moving toward a military dictatorship. If there was, in fact, any danger of this, removal of Zhukov means

an end to that danger.

On the other hand, if there never was any such danger and if Zhukov is being given another post for other reasons, the separation of his military duties from more political duties would emphasize the primacy of political over military power within the Soviet Union.

The N. Y. Times makes a point in its editorial that the shift of Zhukov is being made without the knowledge of the people, and compares it with the resignation of Charles Wilson as Secretary of Defense. "In a democracy," the Times says, "major changes in government produce signals beforehand."

The manner in which important changes in the Soviet Union's leadership take place sometimes leaves much to be desired—as the Daily Worker noted editorially

when Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov were removed.

But let's not kid ourselves about everything being out in the open in our own country. Even the President himself admits he doesn't know half of what is going on within his own Administration.

Moreover, one thing we have known about our recent Defense Secretary, corporation president Charlie Wilson, and his successor, still another corporation president, is that they stand for more H-bomb tests.

On the other hand, one thing we do know about Zhukov and his successor (and about Zhukov in any future post he may hold) is that they are for ending the nuclear tests. That is one of the strong sides of the socialist system in the Soviet Union.

TODAY ABROAD

By A. B. Magil



Anniversary Of An Invasion

ONE YEAR AGO today, on the evening of Oct. 29, Israeli armed forces crossed the border into the Sinai peninsula and struck in the direction of the Suez Canal. Some 36 hours later British and French airborne troops attacked Port Said at the entrance to the Suez Canal.

The Israelis announced they were invading Egypt "to eliminate the Egyptian fedayeen [commando] bases in the Sinai peninsula." The British and French said they were bombing defenseless men, women and children—in order to stop the fighting.

Within a week the Israelis, meeting little Egyptian resistance, had driven to within 10 miles of the Suez Canal. The British and French met greater resistance than they had anticipated. They seized one-third of the Canal, leaving death and destruction in their path.

We all know what happened. The British, French and Israeli aggressors won all the battles but lost the war. They lost the war because they reckoned, without their host: the new relationship of world forces in which mass opposition to war and colonialism proved stronger than bombs and tanks.

THE POWER of the world's peoples, spearheaded by the socialist countries and the Asian-African nations of the Bandung bloc, and acting through the United Nations, halted brutal ag-

gression and nipped in the bud the menace of a new world war.

Our own government, because of its rivalry with the British and French, and because of the pressure of "American and world opinion, took its stand with the Soviet Union in the UN.

Many Americans, while condemning the British-French action, sympathized with Israel because it had been subjected to frequent border raids from Egyptian and other Arab territory.

However, when the Ben Gurion regime of Israel joined with the British and French imperialists in a military action to seize the nationalized Suez Canal and overthrow Egypt's anti-imperialist government, it dragged Israel's moral case in the gutter and set back the efforts to end the Israel-Arab conflict.

That's why within Israel itself there was such sharp criticism of the aggression against Egypt and speedy disillusionment with the fruits of the vaunted "victory." That's why, too, such men as Moshe Sharett, ex-premier and foreign minister of Israel, and Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Zionist Organization, made no secret of the fact that they viewed the Israeli action as a disaster.

NOW, on the eve of the first anniversary of the invasion of Egypt, the Israeli press itself has provided evidence that President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt—the very Nasser whom Ben Gu-

rion alternately branded a "Hitler" and a "Soviet tool" seeking to destroy Israel—is posing the question of peace with Israel.

What's more, he has been doing it at least since 1955—that is, the very year in which he is supposed to have fallen completely into the clutches of the Russians.

The Oct. 14 issue of Davar, daily paper of the Histadrut (Israel Federation of Labor), published a report of a statement President Nasser gave to the Italian magazine Tempo, in which he said:

"We need peace in the Middle East. Without a prolonged peace—including peace with Israel—it will be difficult to assure the progress of the peoples of this area."

TEMPO'S correspondent reports that Nasser told him he had conducted negotiations two years ago through UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld about ending the conflict with Israel.

This is not the first time Nasser has spoken in this vein. Several months ago, in an interview with Look magazine, he also projected the possibility of peace with Israel.

Moreover, last Dec. 17, the N.Y. Times published an interview with Nuri as-Said, then premier of Iraq, one of the Baghdad Pact countries, in which he "accused" Nasser of having "sought 13 months ago [that is, in November 1955] to initiate a final peace settlement with Israel."

Add to this the fact that in the N. Y. Post of Sept. 4, Frank Gervasi reported that Syria's Defense Minister, Khalem Azem, spoke "of the possibility of peace with the Jewish state."

Thus, it is precisely those Arab governments that are most neutralist, most anti-imperialist, most determined to develop friendly relations with the socialist countries that are most ready to find a path toward peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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EASTLAND IN MEMPHIS

JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-Miss), chairman of the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, is again dragging the name of the U. S. through the muck of racism. He has carried his caravan to Memphis to investigate "Communism" in the South and will seek to put a "subversive" tag on those Americans who refuse to honor his code of white supremacy.

Eastland's intended victims include Mrs. Grace Lorch, of Little Rock, whose offense is her assistance offered a Negro student being heckled by a mob in front of Central High School. Other victims are Mrs. Ann Braden and her husband, Carl, of Louisville, who helped a Negro family to buy a home in an all-white suburb.

Mrs. Lorch, who is well known for her consistent activities in behalf of equality for all Americans, said in answering her subpoena:

"The only subversive activities I know about are the ones that Sen. Eastland and the rest of his crowd are engaging in, and we've had a good case of them in Little Rock, unfortunately."

Clearly Eastland has lined up an arm of the federal government with Gov. Orval Faubus, the White Citizens Councils and secessionist Southern politicians. For Eastland's target goes beyond his immediate victims—he is aiming at overturning decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and nullifying Presidential orders to enforce federal law.

It is no longer a matter of opinion as to who is for violent opposition to law and order in the South. Any schoolboy knows that the mob before Central High School in Little Rock was not mobilized by Communists. No one not subject to treatment for insanity would dare to say that Communists destroyed the Nashville school with a dynamite bomb as retaliation for desegregation. Indeed, Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP attorney, said half humorously of the Little Rock tragedy that there were no Communists on either side.

Congress can no longer duck its responsibility to curb the racist excesses of Eastland. He has been openly a spokesman for the White Citizens Councils; he has attacked the U. S. Supreme Court; and now he seeks to make Congress, itself, an ally of the racist outlaws.

It is up to the leaders of Congress to speak out in defense of the right of citizens to support the U. S. Supreme Court. And every citizen who supports the nation's basic institutions, ought to prod his Senator to speak out. There is a limit to the depravity permitted an Eastland in the name of "free institutions" and "our democratic way of life."

COLLEGE-FOR THE RICH ONLY?

IS HIGHER EDUCATION in this land to become the property of the well-to-do?

This seems to be the sum and substance of the recommendations by Devereux C. Josephs, chairman of the President's Committee on Education Beyond High School. As befits an appointee in this "business man's administration," Josephs is president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and his ideas for education sound like it.

College students, says he, do not pay enough tuition. They should pay a lot more. Their parents should take out loans in order to pay the drastically upped fees.

Josephs also complains that scholarships, which are the basic guarantee of some democracy in higher education, "have become too attractive. Parents would rather get gifts of this kind since they don't have to be returned."

The reaction to this class arrogance by the hard working parents of young Americans in quest of higher education should be interesting indeed.

How quickly forgotten here is the talk about our country's lag in education as compared to the advances in the Soviet Union. Does anyone seriously propose that the way to keep America in the forefront scientifically and educationally is to hang the sign "For Rich Only" on our universities?

A real inquiry into higher education would come to exactly opposite conclusions from those reached by the gentleman of the insurance trust. More and more scholarships for qualified youngsters, regardless of their families' abilities to pay, should be the demand.

IN THE NEGRO PRESS

Home-Made Moons and Man-Made Hate

SPUTNIK the artificial Russian "moon" continues to command the thoughts of commentators and editors in the Negro press. Lester Granger, in his Amsterdam News column this week writes:

Sputnik could turn out to be one of the healthiest developments in American racial and international relationships during the past fifteen years—if Americans can observe the line between being deeply impressed and foolishly scared."

Europeans, Granger explains, consider American racial attitudes the same as kids used to consider the "bag of asafetida" that used to hang around a boy's neck fifty years ago. . . . We just wanted to be away from them and their smells."

Granger dismisses all the military speculations about the "moon" and concludes that it "exposes the myth of an impregnable American superiority in scientific and technical know-how." The average American may not recognize this, Granger writes, "being the fool that he has been for the past fifty years in the matter of race relations."

If the average American, because of Sputnik, is "deeply impressed" that the U.S. is not so far ahead that we have plenty of time to catch the Russians and straighten out the matter of race relations, then we might do something about racial freedom and peace, Granger concludes.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER runs a long quotation from a recent speech by Clare Boothe Luce in which she said Sputnik

and Little Rock had destroyed the image "America has sought to project of herself." This image was "of a nation . . . which wishes to be thought materially superior because it is morally superior; and morally superior because it is materially superior."

The artificial "moon" raises this question for Mrs. Luce: Not whether Central High (in Little Rock) will be peacefully integrated . . . but whether it . . . and every Central High in America . . . will be violently disintegrated . . . by the warheads of which Sputnik is merely the pioneer." Mrs. Luce agreed with Granger, expressing it in different language. Sputnik's "beep-beep," she said, was an "inter-space raspberry" to U.S. pretensions of invulnerable material superiority.

COUNCILMAN Earl Brown, in his Amsterdam News column, chides his colleagues on their attitude toward the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill to outlaw jimmecrow in private housing in New York City. Some politicians (unnamed), he says, are always "coy" when it comes to issues affecting Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Man can build satellites, make missiles to destroy himself, Brown writes, but has not yet learned "to live with his fellow-man."

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE Myles A. Paige, of Special Sessions Court, is quoted in the Amsterdam News as delivering a tongue-lashing to Queens policemen who trample on rights of Negro citizens.

"Policemen are walking into private homes seeking policy numbers and the like without benefit of a search warrant," Justice Paige said, adding:

"It is a practice of the police to go into homes in Negro communities in a manner not done elsewhere."

The Justice's comments were made in connection with the case of Eddie Massey of 99-11 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, Massey, 23, an ex-serviceman, was arrested in his home at 9 p.m. on Aug. 12 without a warrant. Massey resisted the invasion of his home but was taken to jail anyway. At 3 a.m. the following morning Mrs. Massey was notified that her husband was in St. John's hospital, suffering from a severe beating. Massey is to be tried on Nov. 18 on charges of assault and resisting arrest.

Attorney Jawn Sandifer, of the NAACP, said of Massey's treatment: "This is the worst case of police brutality to come out of Queens."

Massey is suing the city for \$100,000.—A.W.B.

'CRASH' HOUSING PROGRAM URGED BY GURLEY FLYNN

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, independent candidate for City Council from the 24th S.D., yesterday called for a "crash program" of 600,000 housing units to provide "clean, modern, low rent living accommodations for all New Yorkers."

In a statement sent to all City

Councilmen she asked all candidates for public office in the November elections to join her in pledging to fight for such a program. She called attention to my neighbors on the East Side who in teeming numbers are crowded into garbage-littered, rat-infested, crumbling fire-traps for which they pay huge rents."

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In Brief

NEHRU TELLS RED CROSS:
WORK TO PREVENT WAR.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 28.—Indian Prime Minister Nehru told International Red Cross representatives from 83 countries today their organization was a "child of war" that should work to prevent future wars.

"The Red Cross should not wait for war and then try to mitigate its horrors" Nehru told delegates from such nations as the U.S., the Soviet Union, Outer Mongolia and the Vatican.

"It should be a bridge between separate isolated groups in the world and work for future prevention of wars," he said.

Nehru also condemned the present "cold war."

Nehru was among a group of world leaders who addressed the opening session of the 19th International Red Cross Conference here. Four hundred delegates were present.

Other speaker included Indian President Rajendra Prasad and Red Cross officials headed by Leopold Boisser, president of the International Red Cross Committee.

Money To Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 28.—Jordan has received three million dollars of a promised 20-million in U.S. economic aid, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

The source said that an addition to the 20-million dollars, Jordan would receive 10-million dollars in military aid.

Miller Play in USSR

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Broadway hit play, "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller will be one of three contemporary foreign plays produced by the Moscow Arts Theater this season, Radio Moscow announced yesterday.

The others will be "Jupiter Laughs" by A. J. Cronin and a play by an unidentified Brazilian writer.

Gains in Poland

WARSAW—Poland reports an increase in supplies of meat, milk and butter for the first seven months of the year.

Deputy premier Piotr Jaroszewicz reported that the 1957 socialized industry wage fund is expected to reach about 115 billion zlotys or 17 billion more than last year and 30 billion above 1955. (The zloty is worth 25¢ at the official exchange rate.) He also said that farmers' income from the sale of their products was 50 percent higher for the last two years.

Map Milk Merger

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Three smaller dairy-men's groups, whose milk strikes failed, will meet in this Otsego County Village Friday to talk of merging.

Together the groups claim a membership of 14,000.

Mutilation Trial

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28.—Six white men went on trial today in the brutal Ku Klux Klan sex mutilation of Judge Aaron, a Negro on Sept. 2.

The defendants are B. A. Floyd, Gorvet A. McCullough, 41; Jesse W. Mabry, 34; Joe Pritchett, 31; William J. Miller, 28, and J. N. Griffin, 38.

See Atom Icebreaker

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) said today the Soviets will follow up their successful launching of an earth satellite by announcing "in a few months. . . . The commissioning of the first atomic-powered icebreaker."

Van Zandt returned recently from a tour of Soviet atomic research centers. He is the ranking Republican member on the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Van Zandt told the magazine U.S. News & World Report in a copyrighted interview that the Soviet icebreaker "will have a top speed of 18 knots and have enough fuel aboard, in the form of uranium metal, to operate for the solid year."

Sue Un-Americans

The American Civil Liberties Union said yesterday that evidence indicates the House Committee on Un-American Activities overstepped its authority in the "blacklisting" of 23 Hollywood writers, actors and technicians.

In a Friend of the Court brief submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court, the ACLU said the dismissal by the California Supreme Court of a \$51,750,000 damage suit against leading Hollywood motion picture studios and distributors and members of the House Committee should be reversed.

The 23 claim they were denied employment because they invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The U.S. Supreme Court is being asked for the first time to consider the possible personal liability of House Committee members and staff.

Sworn In

Carl M. Loeb, Jr., president of the Community Council of Greater New York, was sworn in by Mayor Wagner yesterday as chairman of the newly-formed Board of Correction. The nine-member board will not act on policy matters while administration of the Department of Correction will remain in the hands of Commissioner Anna M. Kross.



ANASTASIA

12 at Burial
Of Anastasia

Albert Anastasia, gangland's executioner, was buried yesterday in a gold-painted wooden box. Only 12 mourners were on hand at Greenwood Cemetery, where a cold wind whipped so hard it blew down the floral pieces before Anastasia's grave.

The underworld boss and former chief enforcer of Murder, Inc., killed by gangland bullets on Friday, was denied the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which his brother is a priest. The brother, the Rev. Salvatore Anastasio, did not attend the funeral.

Services were held in a Brooklyn undertaking parlor. The undertaker said a few prayers over the grave in nondenominational Greenwood cemetery.

Albert Anastasia, who had close connections with underworld bosses in the shipping industry, fleeced the workers and small businessmen along the Brooklyn docks for years. Believed personally responsible for organizing 60 murders, he was known to be the man who planned the killing of 28-year-old rank-and-file longshore leader Pete Panto in 1939.

Police reported no new developments yesterday in the search for Anastasia's assassin.

UAW Trial
Opens Today

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The trial of the United Auto Workers charged with violating of the Corrupt Practices section of the Taft-Hartley Act will open here tomorrow before U. S. Judge Frank Picard. The charges are based on the UAW's payment of \$5,000 for a TV broadcast for Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) when he was running against Homer Ferguson in 1954.

The case had been thrown out by Picard and was then ordered retried by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Harold Crane and Joseph Rauh will be the lawyers for the union.

You're Not Required
To Talk to FBI Men,
Committee Advises

No one is under legal obligation to talk to agents of the FBI, it was pointed out yesterday in a special statement issued by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Signed by

GM Hikes Price,
Cites Profit Cut

By WILLIAM ALLEN

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—General Motors is wasting no time in making up a "drop" in profits for the first nine months of 1957. They are going to increase car prices \$200 on the 1958 models.

Profits for the first nine months of 1957 were \$603,000,000 as compared with \$640,000,000 in the like period of last year.

Meanwhile the Ford Motor Co. issued a happy all-time high profit report for the first time nine months of 1957 of \$229,500,000—some 58 percent higher than the months of 1956. Henry Ford II admitted that profits were "reduced" for 1957 by "unusual" costs associated with the company's major product line.

Henry Ford II indicated profits would have been even higher if not for "unusual costs," taken to mean the expenses of turning out the Edsel car of 1958.

And this is the company that is taking the lead in charging the United Auto Workers with "inflation" because of the union's demand for a shorter work week with increased take-home pay.

U.S. 1958 Fair
Set in Moscow

An American trade fair will be held in Moscow next summer, an organization formed to manage the fair, disclosed yesterday.

American Abroad Associates said it had reached an agreement with the Soviet Government permitting it to organize the first American trade fair in the 40-year history of the Soviet regime.

Final agreement was reached after two and one-half years of negotiations.

Under the agreement exhibits of American agricultural and industrial products, fashion shows and movies will be held in an area covering 250,000 square feet and using four large buildings in Moscow's famous Gorki Park, the firm said.

America Abroad said "some of the largest American companies" will have individual exhibits.

The firm also said that a planned Soviet ceiling of 15 million dollars on purchases from exhibitors at the fair has been lifted to permit more extensive purchasing.

chairman Harvey O'Connor and vice-chairman Corliss Lamont, said they were issuing the statement because the committee had "received many letters and telephone calls from people who have been visited by agents of the FBI."

"Many FBI inquiries appear to be concerned with political associations rather than with obtaining facts for constructive purposes of criminal investigation," the committee said.

"The very nature of political inquiries means that many of the questions will be of the sort which no citizen is, or should be, required to answer. The protection afforded to you by the Bill of Rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court in recent as well as earlier decisions are as available to you in such an interview as they would be in open court or before a Congressional body."

The committee warned: "Remember that there are no off-the-record conversations with the FBI or any other governmental investigative representative. The agent in question is under a duty to make some report of his interrogation or interview. He may, possibly be recording the conversation without your knowledge."

"Finally, the use of investigative power by governmental agencies to intimidate or threaten is expressly forbidden by law. We suggest that you report any attempt at intimidation to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee."

Spellman Backs
Ban on Bias

Cardinal Spellman's weekend endorsement of the principles of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs anti-bias housing bill has placed all religious denominations in the city on record in favor of the bill.

The Roman Catholic cleric's approval was contained in a message to the Catholic Inter-racial Council of New York. It was made public by Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew, pastor of St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, 211 W. 141 St.

Msgr. Drew joined with civic groups who appeared Oct. 7 before the City Planning Commission urging greater capital budget appropriations for speeding racial integration of city schools.

The Cardinal said it was not his practice to make public statements concerning legislation, but that he and his church were opposed to discrimination particularly when it affected such human needs as shelter.

'Who, Me?'

NEW YORK PAPERS carried front-page pictures the other day of President Eisenhower and a man who appeared to be two or three inches taller than Ike, wore shell-rim glasses, and sported a horizontal-striped tie.

There was no mistaking the President. But the other man? For the answer, the reader had to scan the caption beneath the photo which stated:

"Friends of Long Standing: President Eisenhower with Robert K. Christenberry, the Republican candidate for Mayor, as they met yesterday at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel."

I hope the reader grasps the significance of this piece of news. Here we have one of the most astounding feats to date on the part of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, which evidently uncovered something of which few New Yorkers are aware, an election campaign is going on here.

Let us not pass lightly over this magnificent bit of intelligence work. Through its far-flung network of undercover agents,

CIA had to establish that (1) there is in fact a campaign here; (2) the Republicans have put a candidate in the field; (3) his name is Robert K. Christenberry; (4) although he is not in the Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens or Richmond telephone directories, there must be some way of locating him.

And locate him they did—or a reasonable facsimile thereof.

This in itself should make us forgive CIA for its miserable record in other fields—for example how CIA led us to believe the Russians couldn't do long division.

UNFORTUNATELY the press

didn't carry any account of the actual meeting between the President and the Republican candidate for Mayor. But it may have gone something like this:

The President—"So you are Robert K. Christenberry?"

The Candidate—"Who, me?"

The President—"I want to congratulate you on waging an active, fighting campaign."

The Candidate—"What campaign?"

The President—"For mayor of this great city—"

The Candidate—"What city?"

And so on and so forth for a full fifteen minutes. I may have put in a little more tension and

By ALAN MAX

drama than actually occurred, but I feel this is a fair picture of what took place at the historic encounter at the Waldorf-Astoria.

I am sure Candidate Christenberry has an excellent record, if only I knew where to look for it. Perhaps he is good in the standing broad jump.

Mr. Christenberry makes some telling points in his speeches. It isn't his fault if he has nobody to tell them to. After all, consider the problem of a Republican candidate for mayor in this city. If he is liberal, he is no Republican. If he is conservative, he is no candidate.

THEATRE

Some Notes On 'Monique'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Devotees of jigsaw puzzle fiction and drama will no doubt find something to stir their blood in Dorothy and Michael Blankfort's whodunit "Monique," which opened at the John Golden Theatre last week. Although the playwrights, actors and everyone else involved had the audience, this reviewer included, guessing wrong until the very last scene, I found the opus a pretty thin dish of theatrical porridge.

According to Mr. Blankfort, he and his wife wrote the play, adapting it from the Pierre Boileau-Thomas Narcejac novel "The Woman Who Was No More," as a "diversion" and "illumination." Their story of a weak-spined husband cooking up a fool-proof plot with a lady physician, his new light of love, to murder his wife succeeded only mildly as a "diversion." It had less impact as an "illumination" of domestic human behavior.

To borrow a prospective cliché from actress, political commentator and ex-Giant fan Tallulah Bankhead, I must confess there was less in "Monique" than met the eye.

Patricia Jessel, an old hand at making murder mysteries interesting on the stage, displayed considerable of her earlier flair for foul play as the cunning medical woman involved in a neat little plan of developing the homicidal tendencies of the husband. She was no Lady Macbeth. She was a figure of evil on a minor scale. I like her more last season in "Witness For The Prosecution," whodunit which cast some light on human motives and behavior.

Denholm Elliot gave a versatile performance as the husband out of love with his wife, finding himself caught in the net of a macabre plot, resolved in his iniquitous action, then overcome with fear and sinking into wild hysteria. Percy Waram was the stock retired French detective, beard and all, sticking his nose into the gruesome business. He almost solved the case. Maureen Hurley was properly bourgeois as the wife also bitten by the homicidal bug.

Shepard Traube has tackled the staging as though he were presenting John Webster's Elizabethan blood-curdler "The Duchess of Malfy." Mr. Traube can have his "Monique." If I'm in need of chill in the spine I'll look up the "Duchess."

VERDI'S 'MACBETH' AT CITY CENTER

Verdi's opera "Macbeth" at the New York City Center was marked by the debut of William Chapman in the title role and of Irene Jordan as Lady Macbeth, and both met the difficult demands of their parts with credit. Chapman's baritone voice gave strength to many tragic climaxes, while Miss Jordan's soprano was particularly effective in the sleep-walking scene that recalled the pure line of Bellini's "Sonnambule."

Arturo Basile's conducting of the tuneful score won ovations.

Another high spot of the evening was the skillful staging of Margaret Webster. The scene of the Scottish exiles was a picture in the grand manner that fitted the solemn requiem-like music.

These virtues, and others like Norman Treigle's fine bass as Banquo, make this City Center production well worth seeing, though one must remember that "Macbeth" was still part of Verdi's earliest period, with his best known work ahead, and that nowhere in "Macbeth" does Verdi reach the Shakespearean heights he was to attain in "Otello." The witches, for example, sang like the maidens of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pirates."

When the opera was first produced in Florence in 1847, Verdi said of the soprano at that time, "I should like in Lady Macbeth a voice rough, hoarse and gloomy. Mme. Tulodini's voice has angelic qualities. I should like the voice of Lady Macbeth to have something diabolical about it."

Verdi would have found Miss Jordan's voice equally too "angelic," but I think it is his own fault, for though this opera marked a great advance in dramatic music, Verdi's own later works have accustomed us to stronger fare. The banquet scene seems now like a plagiarism from "Traviata," and the battle scene like a copy of "La Forza del Destino."

But opera lovers will welcome the chance to see a work of Verdi written at the threshold of his glorious career.

Ban Upheld

ALBANY, Oct. 28 (UP).—The Board of Regents will not review a decision by State Education Commissioner James E. Allen Jr., which banned the posting of an "interdenominational" version of the Ten Commandments in New Hyde Park school, it was announced today.

Speak Your Piece

Unfinished Business

Editor, Daily Worker:

The U.S. Supreme Court has taken a "second look" at the trial procedure in the Smith Act cases. For the first time it has examined the evidence from the standpoint of its sufficiency to sustain the verdicts rendered.

The result has been that a considerable number of Smith Act victims who appealed their outlandish convictions are now enjoying the benefits of the Bill of Rights of which they never should have been deprived if our constitutional liberties are to be respected and defended by the federal government. We are emerging through struggle into those "calmer times" when, as Mr. Justice Black said in his dissent from the first Smith Act convictions, a Supreme Court is restoring "the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

It is the responsibility of the American people to keep this First and all other Amendments to the Constitution on that lofty plane if constitutional rights are to live among us.

But while many Smith Act victims are beneficiaries of the Court, two others, Henry Winston and Gilbert Green, remain imprisoned for "violation" of the same infamous Smith Act and face six years more unless continued efforts are directed to their release.

81 Sponsor Conference on Foreign Born

Eighty-one prominent individuals are sponsors of the twenty-fifth anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be held at the Midwest Hotel in Chicago on Dec. 7 and 8.

Among the 81 are Miss Emily G. Balch, Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell, Rev. John W. Day, Prof. Kermit Eby, Hon. Robert W. Kenny, Rev. Sidney Lovett, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Dr. Bela Schick, Dr. Harry F. Ward and Rabbi S. Burr Yampol.

Information concerning the conference can be obtained by writing to the Committee at 49 E. 21st St., New York 10.

MARIGN BACHRACH MEMORIAL NOV. 20

A memorial meeting for Marion Bachrach, who died Oct. 16, will be held the evening of Nov. 20, it was announced yesterday by a group of friends.

Mrs. Bachrach formerly was public relations director for the Communist Party and in 1951 and again in 1955 was indicted under the Smith Act. She won a directed verdict of acquittal.

The place of the memorial tribute and other details will be announced shortly.

Reception

for

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GURLEY FLYNN**

Candidate for
New York City Council

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The evidence so-called which led to their conviction was the same as that rejected by the Supreme Court in its latest Smith Act case decisions.

While the Pittsburgh, Connecticut and some California victims were freed through court action, these men can only be reached through Executive clemency. They seek, and their families and friends of justice and democracy are moving to secure, amnesty for them. This is, of course, a people's struggle. It is not the property of any individuals or group but of the people whose love for democracy is not tainted.

All or any information regarding this amnesty campaign can be obtained by writing to the Amnesty Campaign Committee, 23 W. 26 St., New York City 10, N.Y. Materials are available. Funds and volunteer help are needed.

—WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Ask for D.W.

On Newsstands

Editor, Daily Worker:

If progressives in New York were to exert more daily pressure on newsstands and dealers who sell papers, by constantly asking for the Daily Worker and The Worker, maybe in this way the paper could be brought more to public attention and eventually gain public support and recognition.

KAROL F.

Negro Youth Leader Wins Contempt Case

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—Federal Judge Lederle last Thursday threw out the government case of "contempt" against Negro youth leader Bolza Baxter. Baxter some years ago refused to furnish books and records of the Labor Youth League for the witchhunters of the House Un-American Activity Committee.

Judge Lederle based his decision on the Watkins case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that John Watkins, a UAW organizer, did not have to furnish names or records to the House Un-Americans.

When the "contempt" frameup came up for trial more than a year ago, Judge Lederle ordered briefs filed. He acted after a study of the briefs.

Israel Reelects Head

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28.—Itzhak Ben-Zvi was reelected president of Israel for a second five-year term today.

Ben-Zvi, only candidate in the Knesset's balloting, received 76 votes. Eighteen ballots were returned blank and 26 members were absent.

10 New Classes in

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THE PITCH

by roosevelt ward, jr.

Memo on a Fresh Season

LAST SEASON, kangaroo-leaping Bill Russell stood like a spindly colossus athwart the professional basketball world. From the moment he joined the Boston Celtics at mid season, the Bean City hoopsters were on an express train headed for their first NBA title. The highly-paid rookie phenom didn't do it all by himself—in the tough pro circuit, nobody can. . . . But his addition to a squad which already included field-general Bob Cousy, the greatest player in the game, and Tommy Heinsohn, the League's rookie-ward winner, cinched the crown.

EVEN WITH his green-as-grass edges on offense, the former San Francisco Don center, dominated the game with his fantastic defensive ability and rebounding monopoly. NBA franchise owners never had it better because he also proved to be the greatest gate-attraction ever held by the pros, drawing droves of fans in through the turnstiles of every arena.

WITH HIS SECOND campaign already in progress, Russell ceases to be a 'new' attraction. However, in the eyes of pro fandom, his gate-appeal is unflagging. Last year, even in a truncated appearance (less than two-thirds of a season) he fulfilled advance billings by adding new dimensions to the game on defense. Spectators who had feasted on a racehorse, high-scoring style of pro action dominated by sure-handed sharpshooters, were suddenly set agog by the unbelievable shot-blocking and fantastic rebounding of the lanky Olympic newcomer. Weak-points in his offensive play seemed unimportant in light of his defensive brilliance.

NOW, AFTER a six-month layoff in which he was relieved of the difficult pressures of his mid-season entry last campaign, Russell has been able to devote time to offensive improvements, concentrating on marksmanship, both from the floor and at the foul-line where he was most dismal. The results of extra-curricular post-season work are already being witnessed. In the first three games of the season, he netted more than 20 points in each contest. Against the Knicks last Saturday, he caged 25 points, eight field goals and nine of 16 free throws, emerging as Boston's third-highest scorer. On defense, he picked up where he left off snaring 23 rebounds, 17 more than any other player in the contest. Resumption of this rebounding maverick is quite a feat, considering the fact that opponents have had time to develop preventive schemes. . . . But from all evidence it seems that the air-borne center is well on his way towards breaking every rebounding record in the book, barring any misfortune. With his added scoring potential, it also appears that he is headed towards rivaling teammate Bob Cousy and former Minneapolis Lakers' great, Bob Mikan, as the greatest hoop star of this age.

MOST OUTSTANDING feature of the fresh pro court season upon us is the change in geography and profile of many of the NBA clubs. Two franchises have taken up new locations—one in Detroit and the other in Cincinnati—and the player complexion of four clubs have been radically affected. Not many new players have been able to win uniforms in the tough pro circuit, but trades have overhauled the face of the League.

Detroit is earning an 'ex-Knickerbockers' nickname and Minneapolis is being referred to as 'ex-Royal-Pistons.' Harry Gallatin, Sweetwater Clifton Dick McGuire are former Knicks from last season adopted by the Detroit fans, and Gene Shue and Walter Dukes, two earlier New York refugees provide them company. Art Spoelstra, Bob Burrow and Ed Fleming, three ex-members of the former Rochester Royals, are new squad members of the revamped Minneapolis Lakers, with Larry Foust and Corky Devlin, late of the defunct Fort Wayne Pistons, accompanying them.

The Knicks transfused themselves with a collection of rookies and installed second-year men in the starting lineup alongside Mel Hutchins, received from Fort Wayne. Cincinnati acquired Lovelette and Paxson from Minneapolis.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, Syracuse and St. Louis retain the same appearance in the main. The champion Celtics have only one newcomer and the Warriors, soon to be blessed with the imminent return of Tom Gola, feature two. Boston's freshman, Sad Sam Jones, and one of Philadelphia's neophytes, Willie Sauldsberry, are the League surprises.

SAULDSBERRY, as mentioned in this space last season, was snared by the Harlem Globetrotters while still a junior in college. A few seasons ago he stared at Texas Southern, the small Negro college which drew national attention last year as one of the best teams of the season. The ex-Globie has already won a position in the Warrior's starting lineup.

Sam Jones hails from an even more obscure background, a virtual unknown as a collegiate star at North Carolina College, an all-Negro school.